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do these things, must do them. But while it is doing them it should not fall to give the needed time, energy and ability to digging out and holding up before the eyes of the American people the ghastly facts of the continued incompetence and incurable mismanagement, after as during and before the war, of Mr. Wilson's Administration and of Mr. Wilson's Congress.

A Professor's Queer Notions.

Another professor rises to inform the United States as to its national duty. This time it is Mr. HERBERT A. MILLER, professor of sociology in Oberlin College. At a conference held at the Department of the Interior in Washington he said:

"The foreign born resident needs from America an insistence that there be an adequate League of Nations to eliminate the injustices of the past in Europe. He will never forget the land of his birth so long as injustice prevails there. He will always be longing to help those of his racial brothers left behind."

America has kept its doors open to unfortunate Europeans on the general theory that they could gain happiness here and, by becoming Americans, benefit this country. Most sensible immigrants proceed to forget, as soon as they can, the evils from which they fled and to devote themselves to the pursuit of happiness. If the immigrant long to "help those of his racial brothers left behind" he sends to them enough money to pay their passage hither and then finds a job for them.

Any foreign born resident who will not be a good American until he receives assurance that America is going to make herself a busybody in the affairs of Europe ought to be sent back to Europe.

"Lapdog Patriotism."

No citizen who had not served in the army or navy would dare to talk as Colonel WILLIAM J. DONOVAN of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment talks about the petting and coddling by solicitous non-combatants of men discharged from the services. To call the possibly exaggerated tenderness with which the former fighting men are treated "lapdog patriotism" is a bold thing for any man, even a man affectionately called Wild Bill, to do.

Colonel DONOVAN fears that the men will grow soft, morally flabby, under the "patronizing, babying tactics that are being employed by many toward the returned soldier." He specifies offers of money and entertainment made to returned soldiers, too much emphasis laid on the sacrifices they have made, talk about the debt the world owes them. He fears the men may be demoralized by their reception.

We do not share Colonel DONOVAN's gloomy opinion. The natural desire of all Americans to show their respect and admiration for their fighting men may have taken an unfortunate turn in some cases, but the period of regrettable excesses will not last long, and comparatively few men will be subjected to them. Not all of those who are exposed to its debilitating effect will be deceived as to its true significance.

The men coming out of the army are happily free from delusions concerning their future. They accept the applause that is given to them at what it is worth—and it is worth something—and ask for jobs. They do not undervalue their mantle of heroism; but they do not undervalue the value of steady work either. If some individuals want to be silly about them, do not intend to be silly about themselves. Colonel DONOVAN should cheer up. The worst is not yet to come.

Germany's Military Defeat.

German authorities themselves are revealing practically every day the conditions in Germany in the later days of the war, days when Germany was still boasting of her power and the outside world was eagerly speculating upon the actual strength of her army to resist the ever increasing forces the Allies were sending against her.

A peculiarly illuminating bit of evidence upon these conditions is furnished by General von HINDENBURG in a letter written to Prince Max of Baden October 3. This letter came into the possession of the French War Office and is published as an appendix to a document issued by that department. The German Marshal wrote:

"The Supreme Commander of the Armies adheres to his request, formulated on Sunday, September 22, 1918, for the immediate offer of peace to our enemies."

"In consequence of the collapse of the Macedonian front and the diminution of our reserves for the western front which has resulted therefrom, and in consequence also of the impossibility we find of making good the very serious losses that have been inflicted on us in the combats of the last few days, no longer remains any hope, so far as it is possible for man to judge, of compelling the enemy to make peace."

"The enemy on his part is daily throwing fresh reserves into the struggle. Nevertheless the German Army remains firm and is triumphantly repulsing all attacks. The situation, however, is becoming more critical every day and may force the High Command to take decisions involving very serious consequences."

"Under these conditions it will be better to cease the struggle to avoid useless losses to the German people and their allies. Every day lost is costing us the lives of thousands of brave soldiers."

According to this letter the Supreme Commander of the German Army commended his inability to stem

the tide of the allied advance and was pleading for Germany to make peace forty-three days before the armistice was signed. Such an authoritative statement should put an end to the contention that Germany did not suffer a complete military defeat.

The Right to Change Your Name.

"It is manifestly unfair," says Justice BENEDICT of the Supreme Court in denying the petition of sixteen Kannofofs to change their name to Kenyon, "to the families whose names are thus appropriated that persons having no right to use such names should be allowed to do so."

While this is only one of several reasons given by Justice BENEDICT for denying the petition, it will be of interest, if not of weight, in England. Over there it has been decided, in the case of DU BOULAY vs. DU BOULAY, that the law does not recognize the absolute right of any person in any particular name to the extent of preventing another from assuming the same name; a decision which carries out to the very end the general holding of the common law that a man may use what surname he pleases.

American jurists profess generally to believe that the common law on this subject is still in force, yet instances have been numerous in recent years of judges rejecting the petitions of citizens who wished to be off with the old name and on with a new. A certain Rathowsky could not become a Roth, because the reasons assigned for the change were "illusory." In the court's opinion. Another judge refused to turn Pavlovsky into Pawley, because "convenience or facility of utterance is not sufficient reason." A Rosenbaum who wished to bloom out as a Rose was disappointed, the court refusing to believe that the mere fact that the name Rosenbaum was German in its origin was legal cause to warrant a change.

The Kannofofs, wishing to be Kenyons, found in the common law no barrier to their ambition. Legally a well meaning John Smith may take the name of Windermere Montmorency just as innocently as a Thomas W. Wilson or a Stephen G. Cleveland or a Hiram U. Grant may appear in the hall of fame under a different form of name. Well meaning, we say, because there must be no intention to defraud. Custom says that a man shall take his father's name, but custom does not say that he must keep it if he sees a name that he likes better. Unfortunately for the Kannofofs, the Legislature of this State put in the Code of Civil Procedure a provision with respect to the action of the courts on petitions for changes of family name:

"If the court to which the petition is presented is satisfied thereby, or by the affidavit and certificate presented therewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and if the petition be to change the name of an infant that the interests of the infant will be substantially promoted by the change, the court shall make an order authorizing the petitioner to assume the name proposed on a day specified therein, not less than thirty days after the entry of the order."

"No reasonable objection." There is the rub. Justice BENEDICT seems to find reasonable objections of three kinds. He says it is his intention to prevent persons from concealing their "race, extraction or nativity" by changing their names. He declares that, while the petitioners plead that their name results in confusion, "still greater confusion would ensue if they should drop the name by which they have been known." And, thirdly, there is the unfairness, as Judge BENEDICT sees it, to families whose surnames are "appropriated."

The legal method of changing names was put into the code because, as the Court of Appeals once said, it is speedy, definite and a matter of record. "It does not repeat the common law by implication or otherwise," said that decision, "but gives an additional method of effecting a change of name." So there is hope for the Kannofofs if they wish to assume another name after the common law method.

A Comparison of Proclamations of Extraordinary Sessions.

Students of Presidential documents will be interested in the form of the call for an extraordinary session of the Congress, or at least in the wording of Mr. Wilson's preamble:

"Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the 13th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive."

It will be observed that the apparent purpose for the convening of Congress is "to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive." In another business crisis a President of the United States contented himself with describing broadly the "disturb and apprehension" which pervaded financial circles and he called the Congress together, not particularly to receive his communications, but "to the end that the people might be relieved." In this proclamation, dated June 30, 1893, President CLEVELAND added the following to his explanatory preamble:

"Now, therefore, I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 7th day of August next."

Joseph Hergensheimer, a Washington Post, L. Cabot Hearn and Elizabeth Robins contribute fiction to the Century for June. Their work and its effects provide subjects for Glen Frank, Lethrop Stoddard, G. Ward Price and for William Stearns Davis in collaboration with William Anderson and Mason W. Tyler. William Dinslow writes on air travel and the Englishman, a Thurston of Fall children in England in the '80s and Zoo Atkins contributes a poem.

at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved, through legislation, from present and impending danger and distress."

An extra session proclamation more important than either of those from which we have quoted was issued by ABRAHAM LINCOLN on April 15, 1861, at the end of his call for 75,000 troops. It reads thus:

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand."

Nothing was said by President LINCOLN to indicate that he was calling Congress together "to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive." Also, he specifically left the important work of Congress to the wisdom of that body.

The form of the preamble used by President Wilson would be a model for the use of the Governor of New York. The Constitution of this State provides that when the Governor calls the Legislature together in extraordinary session it shall consider only the subjects recommended by the Governor for consideration. But the Congress of the United States is not limited at any time to subjects put forward by the President. It may limit its own deliberations to certain subjects, but once the President has called it together he may not say to it, This is your programme.

The gallant attempt of HARRY HAWKES to cross the Atlantic in his Sopwith with the most sympathetic interest in this country. The circumstances under which he undertook his flight excite the highest admiration for his courage and determination and for his confidence in his machine and himself. The difficulties in the way of a successful completion of his journey are tremendous, and it is the universal wish that he may successfully accomplish it.

The army wants men to enlist for service with the air service, and has prepared a statement showing the material advantages enjoyed by those who accept its offer. The conditions are truly attractive; young men should study them carefully. Yet it is safe to say that the navy's performance in sending a seaplane from Newfoundland to the Azores will do more to stimulate interest in aeronautics and induce more men to sign with Uncle Sam than any exposition of the good pay and good treatment promised in the army can be hoped to do.

The position of Austria to-day is similar to that of the small boy who on the way to keep an appointment at the traditional woodshed sees his big brother come forth from the corrective institution crying.

The new Central Purchasing Board for the city, established as the result of a legislative bill which both the Mayor and the Governor signed and soon to be put in operation, will supervise an expenditure of fully \$25,000,000 a year and is expected to revolutionize the present system of purchasing supplies for all the city departments.

Even in these days of billions the saving of \$1,000,000 is not to be looked upon with contempt; we hope the Central Purchasing Board will justify the predictions made on its behalf. The theory on which it is set up is admirable; it ought to stop many a leak in the public purse; there is ample room for intelligent economy, and yet the wise man experienced in governmental commissions and the like will wait until the board reports before he gives way to unrestrained rejoicing.

A good many policemen of this city who paraded in the rain on Saturday sympathize with the New Jersey soldier who chose that damp day to show their resentment of alleged discourtesies by refusing to march in a May festival in Monmouth county.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-sixth Congress held their caucus on Saturday and were so harmonious several of them were bored by the proceedings. Such unanimity of the Republicans as they face the heavy task before them gravely offends the Democrats, who have done their best to stir up the trouble in the caucus, in prospect of a Congress in which the dominant party ignores personal and factional differences for the good of the nation is incomprehensible to the Democratic leaders.

Despite the fact that it is not of jazz or rag tempo, France seems rather anxious to possess the copyright of the once popular musical composition "Die Wacht am Rhein."

If the landlords don't get your money the barbers will.

The Sandwich Man.

Behold to-day our Uncle Sam Become a sandwich man.

He marches up and down the world And yet is scarcely seen. The signs he carries are so wide His form is lost between.

He has the Treaty on his back. The League hangs down in front. And advertising some one else He has to bear the brunt.

McLanahan Whimsy.

Joseph Hergensheimer, a Washington Post, L. Cabot Hearn and Elizabeth Robins contribute fiction to the Century for June. Their work and its effects provide subjects for Glen Frank, Lethrop Stoddard, G. Ward Price and for William Stearns Davis in collaboration with William Anderson and Mason W. Tyler. William Dinslow writes on air travel and the Englishman, a Thurston of Fall children in England in the '80s and Zoo Atkins contributes a poem.

FRANCE'S SITUATION.

Her Services for Civilization and Her Reward.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—An American publication gave recently this fine appreciation of what France did during the war:

No nation has accomplished more than our own the tremendous sacrifice of France during the war. We were counting the cost, she threw all her human and material resources into the conflict. No nation has had so heavy a burden to bear during the entire course of history and no nation has won such imperishable glory.

It is true that France had supported two great wars, that of 1870 and that of 1914; that she lost 85 per cent. of her youth from 20 to 31 years old, not including the wounded; that her northern provinces have been devastated; that she spent many billions; that she was ready to sacrifice Paris, her capital; that she protected the shores of England and exhausted herself in doing so, even though knowing it was bad strategy to keep her armies in northern France instead of striking at the railroad communications of the enemy as she did later with America's help. It is also true that she went to the assistance of the Serbians, of the Italians, of the English; that she was everywhere when needed and would have fought to the last man and died in an apothecia of idealism.

But now it is said, and has not been rewarded. She is coming back again into her own and is getting a little more in being allowed to keep for fifteen years the coal mines of the Saar Valley. After deep thinking her good friends were good enough to let her have this compensation for her lost mines of northern France, destroyed by the Germans.

She has also a promise of some billions, as Germany is going to be bankrupt and can only pay with money borrowed from France and the other Allies until the time comes when Germany thinks the joke has lasted long enough and she is ready to pay. This promise is worth a valueless draft in worth, and that even her friends would not indorse it for the payment of what France owes them.

Still France would have thought that her friends would be only too glad to give her strong frontiers to protect her. She has a new menace, that being strong enough she could then afford to propose to her European allies and to her former enemies to consider if all the millions of young men fallen on the French battlefields would not suggest to them the idea of a united front. The time has not yet arrived when one could begin to lay the foundations of the United States of Europe, the three Allies, France, England and Italy, representing western civilization, being three cornerstones of this foundation. She probably would have proposed to this purpose, that each country adopt a constitution adapted to this aim, and that finances be put again on a sound basis by means of one honest receivership.

But her friends, naval powers, protected by the sea and led by some out of the sea and led by some out of date diplomacy, did not consider it. They insisted on building a League of Nations, including all the races of the world, for the unavowed purpose of consolidating an English speaking empire built on the moving waves of the ocean and consolidated by inflated credit.

Being naturally logical, she knows it is an unrealistic dream, but as her male population had been enlisted in the army and could not cultivate her fertile fields, and as her wheat crop is short and she has no bread in the pantry, she is obliged to accept, at least for a while, this moral argument. But she is about to resign the job of soldier of civilization. She says she is now to be compared to a soldier who has lost two legs in a battle and has been paid with a cross of distinguished service; she will from now on live on glory.

She may propose for the job the Jugoslavians and the Serbians, who are the barbarians and the barbarians, and if they don't take it perhaps Germany will accept it. She says also that the new peace conference should be held at Blois—ale, near White Plains, N. Y., and that she will not participate in it, but will buy a ticket to see it.

YORKERS, May 17. French Veteran.

CANADA'S WEALTH.

Estimates Put It Now at Twelve Billions of Dollars.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There are no official figures about Canada's wealth.

In 1847 Luther H. Holton, a prominent steamboat owner of Hooker, Holton & Company of Montreal—made an investigation into the matter, and he gave it as his opinion that the whole private and public wealth of Canada East and Canada West, now the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, was \$75,000,000,000, or \$75,000,000,000. In 1847 the St. Lawrence and Welland canals were not yet opened to traffic, nor was the Grand Trunk Railway or any part of it. Mr. Holton afterward became Finance Minister in one of the Sandfield-Macdonald Governments, and his figures were generally adopted as official.

In 1867, when Ontario and Quebec were joined to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the same authority placed the total wealth of the new Dominion of Canada at \$150,000,000,000. No one has ever disputed Mr. Holton's present wealth.

I have seen estimates that in 1914 Canada's total wealth was \$60,000,000,000, and now in 1919 its wealth is double that, or \$120,000,000,000. These figures were not official and were mere guesswork, but I fancy Mr. Holton's figures were also official.

The last official census was in 1911, too far back to be a reliable guide. The enormous wealth poured into Canada since 1914 for provisions, grain, leather, nickel, asbestos and other mineral products makes the figures of the 1911 census obsolete and illusory.

Can nothing be done to clear up this mystery? Or must we wait till 1921 to see what that census will say?

NEW YORK, May 17. E. A. HART.

A SOLDIER'S VOICE.

Some Thoughts of a Man Who Fought for the United States.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I am just out of service—home again after nearly two years of it. And I am thankful for that.

I am also very thankful to find that there is one real American newspaper being printed, a newspaper not afraid to tell the truth.

I am led to believe that it is still considered pro-German, or rather anti-American, to tell the truth about public matters of the past two years. I expect that they will have to put a lot of our boys in the truth telling class, and they will hardly dare call them pro-German.

"Too good to fight"—four million men did not believe that.

"He kept us out of war"—slavely five thousand men did not believe that. Two hundred thousand crippled, twenty billions of war expenses.

"Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at"—I will say so.

"League of Nations"—well, a lot of us immigrated to the United States to get away from the politics, politics and politics of Europe. This damnable class distinctions and military and social systems, and now we are again compelled to accept the rulings and regulations of the same crowd that we thought we had escaped if this so-called League of Nations goes through.

Give us peace, Senators and Congressmen that are not too proud to fight for the right, who will fight for American traditions and America's rights, who will stay at home and execute the duties of their offices without embroiling us in the mess of decaying and rotten royalist politics of Europe.

NEWARK, N. J., May 17.

HOW ITALY FEELS.

A Commercial Report on the Sentiment Toward President Wilson.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—A firm of exporters seeking to build up American trade abroad has received this letter from a customer in Italy.

NEW YORK, May 17. IMPORTER.

"GENTLEMAN, I am in receipt of your letter of April 26, 1919, and I thank you very much."

"It is impossible to do business till the situation does not change, because the Italian Government do not allow at present import licenses."

"In the future, when the situation will be normal, please to quote me your products."

"I beg to remain, gentlemen, Yours faithfully."

"Wilson's brand is not more good than in Italy, and nobody will not more employ it, owing to his political ideas of these days."

PARADERS WANTED BEER.

An Informal Vote by the Seventy-seventh on Prohibition.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The politicians who are perplexed over the attitude of soldiers on the question of prohibition had their ears open at the time the Seventy-seventh paraded up Fifth avenue they surely learned where the boys who saw actual fighting are going to stand on this question when they come to take their places in civil and political life. I and several others formed a party that occupied seats opposite the official reviewing stand at Fifth avenue and Eighty-second street.

When the boys of the 36th and 37th Battalions came along they set up a chorus:

"How dry we are!"

"We dry we are!"

"I would give a dollar for a bottle of beer," said one six footer as he wiped his perspiring brow.

"Beer, beer, beer!" chorused others as they trumpeted onward.

From the reviewing stands people yelled back: "You'll get your beer, boys! God bless you!" One little girl, a halcyon woman with a black band and a gold star on her arm echoed the sentiments of the crowd when she stood up, waved an American flag and said: "It's a rotten shame! Those boys who have fought for us should have a drink of beer. They are dry as a bone and did the talking."

I am informed that from the time the Seventy-seventh left Washington Square until the soldiers broke ranks at the end of the march they gave vent to their feelings over prohibition.

There are rocks ahead for the politicians and prohibitionists who are responsible for the prohibition law is plainly evident. THOMAS J. CARROW.

NEW YORK, May 17.

WHITNEY STUDIO CLUB HAS SHOW.

Members Exhibit Their Sculpture and Decorative Paintings in Galleries.

CORENE COWDERY'S ART.

It Shines Among Others—Her "Song of Rolling Earth" Is Modern.

An exhibition of sculpture and decorative paintings by members of the Whitney Studio Club, which has a careful setting in the club's galleries, will remain on view until June 1. An unusual number of artists participate, doubtless young persons whose names are unfamiliar to the general public. None of them is unworthy of the favor of the exhibition and at the same time few of those not already known deserve extended public criticism. The benefit of allowing the young artists to make self-comparisons is no mean one, and in fact is one of the objects of the club.

Among the painters, Corene Cowdery is more successful than most. Her decoration, "